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If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for ion with to have rejected articles returned. mest in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

Reversing the Supreme Court.

Such remarks as the following, from the Evening Post of last night, are caloulated to excite the wonder alike of lawyers and intelligent laymen: "Suppose the De Lima case had been deci-

instead of first. Then that would have reversed the Downes case, and the court would have held the Perto Rican tariff invalidi"

This nonsense is incidental to a demand on the part of the Evening Post for a reargument of the insular cases, and a new decision that will be more satisfactory to itself, the Hon. GRORGE S. BOUTWELL, Col. BRYAN and some others.

The Post and these gentlemen are entitled to hold their own views of national policy and of Constitutional law. No power can compel them to acquiesce in the conclusions of even the highest tribunal in the land. They are at liberty to go out behind the barn and profanely reverse the Supreme Court's decisions to the full limit of their wind and their vocabulary.

But when the Evening Post, seriously and as a proposition of law, informs its readers that the opinion in the De Lima case would have reversed the opinion in the Downes case, if the De Lima case had been decided after instead of before the Downes case, and that the effect of this transposition in the order of the decisions would have been to invalidate the Porto Rican tariff, our contemporary simply discredits the human intellect as a per ceiving and reasoning organ.

The Downes decision affirms the power of Congress to impose a non-uniform tariff in the case of Porto Rico, the Constitution not having extended ex proprio vigore to that territory.

The De Lima decision denies the power in the case of Porto Rico until Con-Ichas acted.

ferencerefore makes absolutely no difto be ren hich of the two decisions happened red first.

Shi. Waists for Men.

May with its brellas and its influenzas and its Queen in river shoes has departed. Spring is an obsolet responsible to the proving the second in these parts. souls that are always in and the anxious sound reasons which McLaurin gives for uncomfortable by too much striving after comfort are because of the sound reasons which McLaurin gives for hiscourse." uncomfortable by too muck triving after comfort are beginning to way already. In Kansas City, where a dry ciga will catch fire in a man's waistcoat pocket as a walks the streets at noon, the fight for collection. The Journal of that town ays that there is a heavy demand for the Lw accord with Senator McLarrin One of men's shirt waist. One dealer has son twenty-five dozen copies of this garment. and thousands more are on his counters. The thing is thus described:

"It is severely plain; it is loud in color; it has suspenders concealed tenrath its folds; it is expensive:

It is to be worn with white collar, but the cuffs are

man's ourse in Congress, and the sentiments. with which feminine ones are built, is eschewed, but a belt will be worn, for looks, the suspenders making it not a necessity but a luxury."

The steers in the stockvards in the Kansas Kansas City are already bellowing in wrathful premonition. Kansas City is likely to be the most brilliant place in the world. Think of that great statesman, orator and author, the Hon, WEBSTER DAVIS, with a red, blue and green shirt waist circling that chest from which such tremendous sound spouts have arisen!

People who visit Kansas City this sum mer should take blue spectacles with them. The reflection of all those burning hues will be dangerous. The streets will be highly variegated and Oriental if the shirtwaist habit rages among the men; but will the men be any cooler? A great many persons pump up their temperature several degrees by their frenzied agitation about the hot weather. They whip themselves almost into heat apoplexy. The way to be cool is to keep cool inside. Some men seem to have peculiarly gifted pores. These men look comfortable in the flercest heats. They don't let the weather bother them. They don't stir up their nervous system by fretting and fldgeting all the time. They don't overwork themselves in getting up contrivances to conquer the heat. It is the self-created internal heat that is the

Look at the fellows who puff and steam and swear and drip and mop, carry their coats on their arms, strike at a fly as if it were a tiger and scowl viciously at the thermometer. Look at the man with a shirt waist. The mere fact that he wears that strange and unmasculine garment makes him self-conscious, makes him more conscious of the heat, predisposes him to exaggerate it. We remember seeing a couple of stout business men in a chop house last summer. The place was cock from San Francisco about June 5. absolutely cool. In rush these men, divest General Weston, Commissary General, Ge, themselves of their coats-for doing which they should have been put out-fan them- service, and Gen. BATES, Paymaster-Gen selves with insane energy, order high balls, eral, are likewise considering similar trips become in a few minutes streaming and to our Far Eastern islands. disgusting monuments of the habit of getting excited about the temperature.

Why should anybody care? Compared will bring to him a personal knowledge with the poor devils in the stoke room, of the military conditions in the Philippines, you are as ice to fire. Keep calm. You and enable him more fully even than heredon't need outlandish clothes to enable tofore to advise the Secretary of War upon you to do that. The more you foam and their military needs as a whole. Gen. tear, the more you clutch at your apparel. BRECKINRIDGE's inspection should result in the worse off you are. We hold that the recommendations of value immediately and consciousness of being well and fittingly in the future. Many changes in equipment dressed and of being absolutely clean details have been caused by the needs of gives a sense of superiority over the antics | warfare in the tropics; and Gen. Breckof the mercury. We hold that a starched INRIDGE'S inspection undoubtedly will shirt bosom and collar will keep a man of produce suggestions as to the possible the right temperament cooler than all extension of those changes for the good the substitutes of limper fabric. As to the of the service in all parts of the territory detachable " cuffs ascribed to the Kansas of the United States. City shirt waist, they are an abomination. The visit of the Surgeon-General should The cuffs should not be divorced from the prove highly important. Gen. STERNshirt. When they are soiled, the shirt is BERG is an authority on tropical diseases; soiled. On the ground of "detachable" and his study of our hospitals and of cuffs, if on no other, the Missouri shirt the general medical conditions surroundwaist must be rejected. In our opinion ing our army in the Philippines, on there are other sufficient grounds. It is the spot in person and not from distant

to one, he looks like an ass. What does that hullting carcass in raiment that be-

A man without a coat on is not dresse for the house. He has no business in hotels or restaurants or offices other than his own. He looks imperfect and incongruous. He can have an unlined or " skeleton" coat of the thinnest material. He will be just as cool as he would be in a shirt waist and he will be a great deal cleaner and more presentable. Something is due to the public and something to the æsthetic sense. Neatness is one of the worst foes of heat. Now a man in a shirt waist can't be anything else than a "slouch." He will be punished with copious perspirations. He is a foreordained victim of the heat. He confesses himself beaten when he dons a thing which is not appropriate and throws away his coat. It was the coat that bound him to civilization. He has become a hopeless thermomaniac.

The summer costume of men is sensible and sufficient. The man's shirt waist is a product of the hallucinations of ther-

Political Liberality at the South.

The tone and manner in which the Southern newspapers of most ability and influence are discussing the contest between Senators McLaurin and TILLMAN of South Carolina are exceedingly creditable to them. They treat the subject with fairness and liberality of judgment, and with a remarkable breadth of view in no wise restricted by passion or prejudice.

The Chronicle of Augusta, in Georgia for example, gives more than two columns of its editorial page to a calm, judicial comparison of the two Senators, their methods and moral and intellectual characteristics, written by Mr. E. B. Hook. TILLMAN," says the Post of Charleston, having challenged his colleague to a trial before the Democrats of South Carolina, t has become impossible to shut him out from the regular Democratic primary. If McLaurin can enter the special Democratic primary on his record, he can enter the regular primary next summer, even if he fails this year, and continue the good fight for sensible policies he has begun."

The Constitution of Atlanta, in Georgia also recognizes that by its terms the contest is put within the Democratic party strictly, saying that "one or the other stands for Democracy according to its interpretation by the Democratic masses, and it is for the Democratic masses to de cide upon the brand of Democracy they the Executive to impose or collect a want preached and supported by their Representatives in Congress." The News of Birmingham, in Alabama, likewise treats the issue as between two divisions

of Democracy, "McLaurin," it says, is a progressive man and in his views no doubt represents the manufacturing, commercial and progressive elements of hi State;" and it concludes by expressing the positive opinion that " it would be decidedly best for South Carolina for him to win his a musty remnant from d calendars. Sum-mer will flame up present, and the anxious

> expesses the opinion that TILLMAN will come out of the contest victorious, though it reognizes that "there are many men throwhout the South, especially in the manthese, to whom it refers specifically, is the Mon. THOMAS C. CRENSHAW, Chair-

halof the Georgia Railroad Commission, who has recently written some letters to Sena, McLaurin approving that gentlements a expressed in his speech recently delivere at Charlotte, N. C." Mr CREN-SHAW " clares that he is a believer in the doctry of sound money and expansion, and says at it will not be long before the correctness his position upon both these questions to be indorsed by the entire South." "W cannot but believe," concludes the 1-hmond Times, "that this inaugural movement of a permanent split

in the Democrae party of that State." The Dispatch, lso of Richmond, says viewpoint, and asfar as we can understand the basic queions involved between the two factions would appear diffihis course and his vws with the fundamental principles of emocracy," "he is to be commended for ccepting the challenge, and it is to be hold that during the thorough threshing out policies, which may be expected befor the proposed primary, light will be she which will illumine the way for the Deporats all over

the country to get together Such a break in the motony of abnormal political conformitytn the South is evidently as refreshing t those journals as it is hopeful as a sig of political progress.

Useful Military Trip. Four of the chiefs of the arm staff departments have made arrangments to visit the Philippine Islands dung the summer. Gen. BRECKINRIDGE, Inpector-General, has sailed already; Gen. MEELY, Chief Signal Officer, sails to-morro from San Francisco on the transport rant; Adjutant-General Consin, who willtake his first holiday since he obtained his prient post in the spring of 1898, and Surgon-General STERNBERG will sail on the En-BIRD, U. S. V., chief of the army transpo-

The journeys contemplated by these army officers are not junketing trips. Thermometers may lie or tell the truth. Major-Gep. Corbin's visit to the islands

infernal impudence for a man to dress him- reports, should lead to developments in ANDER himsef. Dowleites who cannot have self in the borrowed robes of woman. Ten practice of value to the health of our sol- the p'easure of dying under the influence of

Lors. So too will Gen. WESTON'S visit, luckily he decides to make the voyage. The question of army rations is not yet settled with us. To the ration as fixed by law at the beginning of the Spanish war many additions have been made experimentally, until our soldiers, always well fed, now have a choice of foods wider than ever before. The warfare in the tropics, however, has opened new questions, settled only temporarily; but there is much still undecided concerning the proper rations for troops in the Philippines when on active service or in garrison. Gen. STERNBERG and Gen. WESTON, respectively Surgeon-General and Commis-sary-General, should have reached important conclusions about army hygiene and army food when they return from the

Philippines. Gen. GREELY's Signal Corps has done exceptionally good work during the last three years in Cuba, Porto Rico, the Philippines and China. It will suffer more than any other staff department by the muster-out of its Volunteer officers at the end of June; but its chief's inspection of its operations in the Philippines will enable him to speak with authority on future questions as to its strength and equipment.

Gen. BIRD, Lieutenant-Colonel and Deputy Quartermaster-General, has built up the army transport service to a high state of ficiency. In size, the service ranks with the great steamship lines, some eighteen Government-owned vessels being employed on the Pacific, and six on the Atlantic, besides a number of chartered ships. The problems of transporting the twenty-five Volunteer regiments from Manila, numbering some 35,000 men, and of carrying to the islands the troops which are relieving them, besides the vast amount of animals and supplies of all kinds needed by an army 10,000 miles from its home base, have been met by Gen. BIRD successfully. That his inspection trip to the Philippines will result in any radical change in the plan of operating the transport service may not e expected; but probably in details many advantageous alterations may be made. The strain of the last three years upon the transport service will be relieved within few weeks by the reduction of the army in the Philippines and the abolition of the service on the Atlantic; Gen. BIRD will be able to see for himself where the necessary change, not so much in the system as in its application, may best be made.

It has been said that the Secretary War would also visit the Philippines during the summer; but his proposed trip seems to have been abandoned. It would be excellent in every way if Mr. Root could go to Manila: but if he cannot, the next best thing for the army is that the heads of the staff departments shall see our island possessions with their own eyes. Much good for the army may be expected from the visits already planned by Mr. Root's chief military advisers.

The Chiefs' Vote.

The refusal of the visiting police chiefs to make Chief DEVERY, the head policeman of this town, their President, indicates that if it should fall to them to determine the next election in New York, they would vote to turn out Tammany Hall.

These particular officials are among the best informed and keenest judges of municipal affairs. Their opinion suggested in the choice of a President is worthy of respectful consideration.

McFadden on Beauty

Many strivings for the beautiful come from Chicago, but some come from this town. All of us are too apt to neglect these indigenous passionate æsthetic efforts. There is no reason in the nature of things why the Hon. JOE CANNON shouldn't be as exquisitely lovely as the Hon. Goose ISLAND NOONAN. Habit and cultivation will do wonders. The Hon, BERNARR MCFADDEN is of New York, but he is far from having what Mr. BRYAN's friend and ours, Dr. JOHN H. GIRDNER, calls Newyorkitis. Tillman-McLain contest will be the Mr. McFadden aims to inculcate and diffuse beauty, to make it as common as the casing air. For this good purpose he is lecturing in Baltimore and the rural regions very temperatelythat while "from our generally. Undoubtedly Baltimore is full of Baltimore women, but not even of Baltimore can it be said that all its women are beautiful. They will be, if Mr. McFabcult for Senator MAURIN to reconcile DEN's precepts are followed. Even the Hon, CHARLES JOSEPH BONAPARTE, once regarded as the flercest of the Mugwump species, will yield to treatment, slough his acquired ferocity and become as gentle and lovely as the mornings of some other May than this.

Mr. McFadden begins his lectures by a number of poses." Example is more than precept. Then he reproaches man and woman and praises animals. He finds the animal world full of perfect physical specimens. Why are not men and women, so far above the animals in mental equipment, superior to them physically? Obviously because they have not the proper system. Everybody can be beautiful, but few people know how. The trouble begins when you do. You are made ugly in the cradle, or would be, if cradles were not a fashion of the antique world. In your mewling hours you aren't clothed right or fed right. You don't get fresh air enough; your free movement is restricted. "You are coddled to death." or at least coddled out of beauty. Up jumps Mr. McFadden's audience, anxious to be beautiful, and cries or murmurs that's so." "There's too little of the play spirit," says Mr. McFadden, Not in Chicago, where the school children play all the time and are not allowed to debase themselves by the vulgar, antiquated methods of working for your reading,

writing and Rule of Three. Mr. McFadden finds the corset a curse. weakener of digestion, a choker of breathg, a disturber of the circulation of the god, a bringer of premature old age, Tese things have been said before. Less coamon is Mr. McFadden's exaltation of theeffects of fasting. Fasting, he thinks, wil.cure all diseases. We hope his cook willtry it on him. Hydropathy is great, oo. White bread is a sin and a shame, Exerise, and avoid white bread! Fasting and fiction will do wonders. As to raw food, Mr. McFadden declines to commit himsel, He is experimenting, but his theory's not yet perfected. But it seems clear that i you ast most of the time, and eatraw ood the rest, you will be

healthy, appy and handsome. According to the Chicago Tribune the lace p'ant to btestablished at Zion City by John ALEXANDEI DOWLE will weave handkerchiefs with magicin the web of them, "souvenir handkerchies, endowed with certain mystic curative powers" and blessed by John ALEX-

Dowin's prayers may at least have the satisfaction of dying under the touch of one of his blest medicated handkerchiefs. The faithful cannot ask for a physician, but they can

The Hon. JOHN ROLL MCLEAN enjoys randishing his creese:

secure the services of a Dowie handkerchief.

"In a big town like Cleveland there is more oppo "The Hon. JOE BAILRY did not get into the Sena

in time to defend the Constitution." Poor old Tom! Poor young JoE! Mr McLean is pitiless when he starts out to

When the Mayor has heard all arguments about the rapid transit tunnel to Brooklyn. if he decides in favor of the project he will be on the side of municipal good sense.

In the opinion of Miss SUSAN B. ANTHONY as she expressed herself at the Minneapolis Woman's Suffrage Convention, if woman suffrage should be established, woman, the mother, and hence the moulder of the face, would be greatly improved. Miss ANTHONY will have to find an argument not founded on

MINERS' BILLS PASSED.

Two of the Measures Urged by Labor Leaders at Harrisburg Get Through the Senate. HARRISBURG, May 31.—The Ferrebee and Garner bills, indorsed by the United Mine Workers' convention at Hasieton, got through the Senate on final passage to-day without a dissenting vote. These are the most important measures for the passage of which the miners have been clamoring, and it is probable that they will be satisfied and make no further effort to push the weigh bills.

The Ferrebee bill levies a tax of 25 per cent. on the face value of store orders and checks except orders issued for coal and rent. The miners believe that this measure will drive company stores out of existence, but the chances are that the courts will not sustain the bill. A similar bill was vetoed on constitutional grounds by Gov. Beaver in

1889 and by Gov. Hastings in 1897, The Garner bill increases the number of mine inspectors in the anthracite region from eight to sixteen and provides for their election by the people instead of the present method of having them appointed by th Governor. Eight of the inspectors will be chosen in November and the remainder at the expiration of the terms of the present inspectors. Their salary is fixed at \$3,000 annually and the terms of office reduced to three years instead of five, as fixed by the existing law.

annually and the terms of omce requeed to three years instead of five, as fixed by the existing law.

Gov. Stone has already signed the bill requiring mines to be fitted up with surgical and medical supplies for use in case of emergency and prescribing the regulation weight of a keg of blasting powder. The weigh bills provide that the miners shall be paid by the ton instead of by the car, that the coal shall be weighed before it is screened and that a check weighman, elected by the miners, shall be stationed at every mine. The measures apply only to the anthracite region and have been held up by the Senate Mines and Mining Committee against the protests of the miners since their passage by the House early in April. Should the miners abandon them a majority of the members of the House from the anthracite region will withdraw their opposition to the Fox Capitol bill which is being held up by them in the House because of the refusal of the Senate committee to bring out these bills.

NEW METHOD OF TRANSPORTATION Will the Pipe Line Be Used for Other Purposes Than Oil Distribution?

From Cassier's Magazine. One of the developments of the coming century, worthy of at least passing thought, is the extent to which pneumatic tube principle will be employed to expedite transportation which is now entirely dependent

on steam locomotives. For example, the long lines of loaded coal cars go from the mines to the seaboard, and come back empty to the mines. If the weight of a car is 25 per cent, of the gross load, there is in this instance more than 50 per cent loss or non-paying freight, the empty to

loss or non-paying freight, the empty it requiring about as much power to haul it up into the interior as was expended in taking it to the shipping port.

It does not seem altogether unreasonable, therefore, to think that just as the miles of tank cars loaded with oil, which were seen in former years, have disappeared, and that commodity is now sent hundreds of miles through pipe lines, so may coal, grain, and ore be sent speeding through tubes to central depots for local distribution. In the matter of coal transportation, in fact, just such pipe line conveyance was tried experimentally something like ten or twelve years ago by the late W. C. Andrews of New York, the coal for that purpose being ground into powder, mixed with water in sufficiently large proportion, and carried through the pipes in semi-liquid form. At the delivery end of the pipe line there were to be settling chambers for the mixture, enabling the water to be drained off and the coal paste, if we may so term it, to be pressed into cakes and dried for consumption. The project, however, did not extend beyond a brief experimental career.

In woollen mills, on the other hand, it is a

career.

In woollen mills, on the other hand, it is a common thing to blow wool from one building to another through pipes by means of fans, and in potteries, too, clay paste is frequently carried from one point to another through pipes. There is, thus, a fairly good beginning for pipe-line engineering with solids.

Episcopacy and Presbyterianism.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I was somewhat amazed this morning when I read he letter of "Signal," in which he replies that Episcopacy was established in England subsequently to that of Presbyterianism. He has read history to little purpose if he has not discovered the fact that Episcopacy, or rather the threefold government of the Church, was established in England hundreds of years before Presbyterianism was ever heard of. In fact its establishment was coeval with that of Christianity itself; and what is more, the whole Christian Church was Episcopal in her form of government for over fifteen hundred years, and during that time the Apostolical succession was not questioned.

Even at the time of the Reformation the resulting religious bodies, for the most part, resulting religious bodies, for the most part, did not repudiate the Episcopal form of government, but owing to circumstances, they were forced to relinquish it. In England, the Bishops having joined the reforming movement, the Anglican Church retained the Episcopal form of Church government which she had possessed from the time Christianity was established in the British Isles. Presbyterianism, however, did not arise in England until after the time of Henry VIII, and then it openly repudiated and denounced Episcopacy, and prevailed to such an extent that at one time it was almost a question whether the Church of England would become Presbyterians were overruled by the lighter was the Church of Fingland pland in the Church of Fingland was and the Church of Fingland remains Presbyterians were overruled by the nighty, and the Church of England remains o-day, true, in that respect, to her Catholi

to-day, true, in that respect, to her Catholic heritage.

The fact of the matter is this: The Presbyterian body, like other ultra-Protestant bodies, is slowly undergoing the process of disintegration. Having, in the sixteenth century, cut loose from the historic Church, and recently having to a great extent repudiated the Scriptures as an ultimate source of authority in religion, these Protestant bodies have undermined both of the pillars on which Christianity rests. If one has no Church and no Bible, what other source has he for his religion? The continuity of the Anglican Church has never been broken; and she will exist, as she has done, during the rise and fall of many Protestant sects. A PRESBYTFEIAN OF THE P. E. CHURCH. NEW YORK, May 20.

The New Theolog .

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Str. Nothing make, me so tired and sick as the new formulas that preachers are constantly conjuring up to mystify and hypnotize people with, and to maintain for themselves an appearance of importance and great learning.
In to-day's SUN you quote Dr. Lyman Abbott as saying: "We are beginning to learn that there is a human life in God; that there is a divine life in man; that God is hest seen in humanity; that humanity Is never seen at its best and truest self except as God dwells in it and makes it divine." is there any system of reasoning known on earth

by which such problems can be solved, except in re-Da. ye preachers, give us a restl VERITIST.

WE OWNE 1.950,000 ACRES. Major Littlefield of Texas Said to Be the Largest

AUSTIN, Tex., May 31.—Major George W Littlefield of this city is probably the largest individual land owner in the United States. His ranch and farm holdings in Texas and New Mexico aggregate about 1,250,000 acres. This includes a tract of 284,000 acres of ranch land which he recently purchased from the

Landholder of the United States.

State Capitol Syndicate.

The lands of the latter corporation embraced 3,000,000 acres originally, and were given to it by the State for building the State capitol. They are situated in the extreme northwestern part of Texas and cover several large, counties. Major Littlefield's recent purchase included 5,000 Hereford cows of pure breed and the same number of Hereford

pure breed and the same number of Hereford calves: 340 Hereford bulls and a large number of horses and mules.

Major Littlefield cannot tell within five or ten thousand the number of head of cattle he owns. The total number is estimated at from 70,000 to 80,000 head. He has sold many thousand head of beef cattle in the last few months and his ranches are now short of stock cattle. He takes great pride in his new ranch of 280,000 acres and will give it much attention.

He paid \$790,000 cash for the property, including the cattle and other domestic animals thereon. The ranch is well fenced and is well supplied with water from forty-two wells. The water from forty of these wells is pumped by windmills and two of the wells afford a never-falling supply of artesian water. The soil is rich and much of the land is susceptible of irrigation.

never-failing supply of artesian water. The soil is rich and much of the land is susceptible of irrigation.

He also owns what he calls a little ranch near Austin. It is situated in Mason county and embraces 120,000 acres. It is well stocked with cattle and has many substantial improvements in the way of ranch buildings, wells and fences. Of all his landed possessions he takes the greatest pride in a farm of 1,200 acres in Spring River valley. New Mexico. The farm is all in a high state of cultivation and brings in a big annual revenue. All the crops are raised by means of irrigation, On this farm there is a sixty five acre apple orchard just come into bearing. Largeforchards of other fruit trees have been planted and will be producing abundant crops before many more years.

Major Littlefield is 57 and a native of Texas. He served through the Civil War as an officer in the Rangers regiment, which was made up of Texas frontiersmen who favored the Confederate side. He came out of the war without a dollar and started to make a fortune for himself out of the cattle raising business. His fortune is now estimated at from \$5,000,000 to \$7,000 c0).

ROUND-UP OF CALIFORNIA LIONS. An Attempt to Kill Off the Big Cats That Worry Arizona Sheepmen.

PHENIX, Ariz, May 31 - John McCarty, Territorial Game Warden, has begun a big cound-up of California lions in the San Francisco Mountains, about 150 miles north of Flagstaff. In that country the big cats are found in larger numbers then in any other locality in Arizona, and the party expects to bag several hundred of them.

At one time the California lion was found in all parts of Arizona, but large Territorial termination in many districts. At \$20 a head hunting the beasts was a profitable business, and some hunters, in times past, have killed a score of lions in a week. A total of more than \$100,000 has been paid in Arizona for scaips in the past ten years. Hundreds of lions beside have been shot by cattle, horse and sheep men, who have not asked for the bounties, taking as their reward the fact that they have disposed of the cause of the slaughter of their calves, colts and lambs.

While the lions have grown less common in the southern part of the Territory, there has been no decrease in their numbers in the wilder northern regions. Sheepmen in the San Francisco Mountains have complained of late that the lions were killing off all their lambs. Warden McCarty has taken the matter in hand, and, with five experienced lion hunters and two score trained lion dogs, he expects to rid the country of the pests.

He will organize with the cowboys and sheepherders a large party, which will scour the district where the lions were composited. business, and some hunters, in times past,

He will organize with the cowboys and sheepherders a large party, which will scour the district where the lions are most common. The animals will be driven into the centre of a circle where they can be killed. The California lion is a small species of the panther family. It is about the size of a Canadian lyny and possesses a similar nature it is cowardly and has never been known to attack a man unless cornered, but is capable of a flerce fight when driven to bay McCarty is a collector of specimens for Yale, Haryard, Cornell and other universities, and expects to send to them trophies of the big hunt.

NEVINS AND GRAFF SUMMONED. They Must Explain Why They Have Not Delivered Up Stock to Mr. Suarez.

G Edward Graff and Thomas F. Nevins composing the brokerage firm of G. Edward Thomas of the United States District Court in Brooklyn to show cause, this morning, why they should not be punished for contempt | the supporting efficiency, the speed, and the of court in failing to transfer certain stock to one of their customers, the J. M. Suarez Com-

José M. Suarez of 54 Court street in his affidavit, says that on May 4, his firm deposited with Graff & Co. \$1,500 on account of principal with which to purchase 100 shares of Brooklyn Rapid Transit stock, which the firm had purchased for deponents at \$85 per share; that on May 9 they further deposited \$2,000 on account of principal with which to purchase 100 shares of stock of the Erie common at \$34 a share, and on May 10 and 14 they deposited \$500 each day, leaving \$7,200 due on the stock, but which was not called for by Graff & Co. On May 16 the members of the firm sent checks for \$1,000 to Graff & Co. to purchase 100 shares of stock of Colorado Southern at 13½, with the understanding that it was to be delivered immediately. On the same day the firm of Graff & Co. made an assignment

the same day the firm of Graff & Co made an assignment.

The firm of J M Suarez Company attempted to get the stock from the referee, but he said he could not find it among the assets. Then application was made to Judge Thomas directing the members of the firm of G Edward Graff & Co to turn over the stock. As the order has not been carried out Messrs, Graff and Nevins will have to show cause to-day why they should not be punished for contempt of court.

\$250.000 OFFICE BUILDING.

200 by 100 and Five Stories High.

SCHENECTADY, May 31 .- The General Electric Company, which has been making many additions to its immense plant in this city. is at present putting up a new office build-It will be over 200 feet in length and considerably more than 100 feet wide It will be five stories high and equipped with It will be five stories high and equipped with every modern appliance in regard to heating, lighting, ventilation and other sanitary conditions. The main walls of the building are to be of brick and terra cotta with marble trimmings around the doors and windows. The office, will be finished in maple wood and marble, and all the halls are to be laid in ceramic and mosaic tile. Three electric passenger elevators will be placed at convenient places and all parts of the building will be connected by an elaborate system of telephones and pneumatic tubes for transmitting mail.

of telephones and pneumatic tubes for trans-mitting mail.

The building will have 100,000 square feet of floor space. The lower floor will be given up to a magnificent restaurant, but the other floors will be used for office purposes. The new building will be admirably adapted to the comfort and needs of the counting room force, and to this end every effort will be made. The contract price for the building is \$225,000, but with the furnishings and other appliances the cost will reach fully \$250,000.

Caught the Lawyer's Meaning From Stray Stories.

A well-known Pacific Coast attorney, who prides himself upon his handling of Chinese witnesses, was defending a railway damage case. The lawyer is a bit nearsighted, so failed to note when a Chinaman came upon the stand that the witness's clothing was of finer texture that the or-

Instead of following the usual questions as to name, residence, if the nature of an oath were undertsood, &c., the following dialogue

What is your name?" "Kee Lung." "You live in San Francisco?"

"Yes."
"You sabe God?"
"Mr. Attorney, if you mean 'Do I understand the entity of our Creator?' I will simply say that Thursday evening next I shall address the State Ministerial Association on the subject of 'The Divinity of Christ,' and shall be pleased to have you attend." when order was restored the examination proceeded on ordinary lines, but to the day of his death the lawyer will never cease to be asked if he "sabe God."

DR. RABCOCK'S WIDOW ARRIVES. The Body of the Clergyman Will Come O

Mrs. Maltble D. Babcock, the widow of the late paster of the Brick Presbyterian Church, who killed himself about two weeks ago in a hospital in Naples while suffering from fever, was a passenger on the steamship Fürst Bismarck, which arrived here yesterday from the Meditorranean. Mrs Babcock joined the ship at Naples and during the voyage she remained most of the time in her cabin. She was accompanied by Miss Fannie lose friend of Mrs. Babcock and her family The only other members of the tourist party which left here in the spring to journey through the Holy Land to return on the Furst Bismarck were the Rev. George A. Paull and J. Preparations had been made by the

the Rev. George L. Curtis of Bloomfield, N. J. Preparations had been made by the officers of the Brick Church to transfer Mrs. Babcock to a tug at Quarantine, but she preferred to remain on board the liner until the pier was reached. At the pier waiting to receive her was William D. Barbour, Treasurer of the Brick Presbyterian Church. Mrs. Babcock stayed only a few minutes on the pier after leaving the ship. Col. James H. Storey, who was in charge of the Custom House inspectors, personally saw to it that the passing of her baggage was expedited. Several sympathizing friends were at the pier to meet her, and after responding to their condolences she entered a carriage and was driven to her home at 14 East Thirty-seventh street. Many members of the church called upon her last night. Most of them left cards, as Mrs. Babcock was able only to see a few of her nearest friends. Mr Barbour said last night that Mrs. Babcock's references to her husband's death supplied nothing additional to the facts which were cabled from Naples.

The body of Dr. Babcock will be brought over on the Trave, which will arrive here about June 9.

INCREASED ACREAGE OF COTTON. The Condition, With One Exception, the Lowest Jane Condition in Twenty Tears.

WASHINGTON. May 31 .- The statisticians of the Department of Agriculture estimate the total area planted in cotton at 27,532,000 acres an increase of 2 111,000 acres, or 8.3 per cent. over the acreage planted last year, and of 2,498,000 acres, or 10 per cent., over the acreage actually picked. The increase in States, where the area planted and that ploked last year were practically the same is 10 per cent. in North Carolina. Florida and Arkansas, 9 per cent. in Georgia and Louisiana, 7 per cent. in 80 th Carolina, 14 per cent. in Tennessee, 25 per cent. in Oklahoma, 27 per cent. in Indian Territory 18 per cent. in Virginia and 12 per cent. in Missouri. In Alabama the increase is estimated at 9 per cent. over the acreage planted last year and 12 per cent. over that planted and 10 per cent. as compared with 82.5 per cent. on June 1 of last year, 83.7 per cent. at the corresponding date in 1899, and 86.4 per cent. the mean f the June averages of the last ten years.

A condition of 81.5 per cent. is, with one exception, the lowest June condition in twenty years. The condition by States is as follows: North Carolina, 87 per cent.; South Carolina, 89 per cent.: Alabama, 78 per cent. Florida, 88 per cent.: Alabama, 79 per cent. Mississippi, 82 per cent.; Louisiana, 89 per cent.

Tennessee, 78 per cent.; Oklahoma, 88 per cent. Tennessee, 78 per cent. Oklahoma, 88 per cent. and Indian Territory, 85 per cent. where the area planted and that picked last

GERMAN-AMERICAN PAPER IN BERLIN Joseph Brucker of Chicago to Start the "Co lumbia" for American Interests.

CHICAGO, May 31-Joseph Brucker, who for several years has been the managing editor of the Illinois Staats-Zeitung, left Chicago yesterday for Berlin, Germany, where he will establish a German-American journal of commerce" under the name of olumbia. It was his original plan to sail in April, but he was obliged to remain until the consolidation of the Staate-Zeitung and Freie Presse was effected. Much of the matter for the first issue of the monthly trade paper is already prepared, and its publication will not be delayed longer than three

weeks.

Mr. Brucker purposes to devote the paper to the interests of American manufacturers, and exporters who are seeking a larger market in Germany. His plans are broader than this, however, for he sees an opportunity to foster more friendly relations between this country and Germany; to secure a better understanding as to the United States, and to wipe out prejudices.

THE FLYING MACHINE. ions and Also Its Wide

From Cassier's Magazine We can already calculate approximately the proportions, the strength and weight, power required for a projected flying machine, so as to judge of the practicability of a design. Indeed, the mathematics of the subject have been so far evolved that engineering computations may eventually replace vague speculation in the domain of

replace vague speculation in the domain of aerial navigation.

But after the problem has been worked out to a mechanical success, the commercial uses of aerial apparatus will be small. The limitations of the balloon have already been mentioned: such craft will be slow, frail, and very costly. We are now sufficiently advanced in the design of flying machines to perceive some of their limitations. They will be comparatively small and cranky, require much power, carry little extra weight, and depend for their effective speed, on each journey, whether they go against the wind or with it, so that they cannot compete with existing modes of transportation in cheapness or in carrying capacity. It is true that high existing modes of transportation in cheapness or in carrying capacity. It is true that high speeds may be attained, and this may serve in war, in exploration, perhaps in mail transportation, and in sport; but the loads will be very small, and the expenses will be great. But flying machines will develop new uses of their own; and as mankind has always been benefited by the introduction of new and faster modes of transportation, we may hope that successful aerial navigation will spread civilization, knit the nations closer together, make all regions accessible, and perhaps so equalize the hazards of war as to abolish it altogether, thus bringing about the predicted era of universal peace and goodwill.

A "Women's Car" Wanted. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Although service on the Brooklyn L roads is better than it was we months ago there is still considerable congestion in the rush hours of the evening, and the scenes enacted are demoralizing. Women are crushed, their hats and dresses spolled and their persons subjected to indignity by toughs of high and low degree, who take advantage of the occasion to outrage decency with impunity.

There seems no remedy for this except to have one of the cars in each train during the rush hours dedicated to women, exclusively, and I would suggest this to the management.

Preference in Entanging Alliances. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I am an

merican Imperialist in every sense of the word, and would like to see our flag float in more places than in the United States; but if we are to ally ourselves, ing meal. with any European Power, let it be with our sister republic France. NEW YORK, May 30.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN -Sir: Your article in column entitled "On Theatrical Subjects" in to-day's SUN in reference to the New York Theatre and its ticket speculators is quite correct. You say: "One true Bostonian is exemplified, for he has never bee theket speculators is quite correct. You say: "One thing may be believed implicitly as to the peddling of tickets in front of a theatre—it cannot be done against the will of the manager of the house."

I have trice several times to buy orchestra seats two or three days in advance and have always had double' something offered me—the last two or three rows, and never anything better.

When I remonstrated—with a speculator on the sidewalk for asking \$1.50 for a fifty-cent seat, he said. "Well, I pay \$1.25 each for them." Ouery: To whom does he pay the \$1.25? It is not hard to guess.

NEW YORK, May 30. SMITHSON.

A French Novel. From the Galreston Daily News.

"A Leave of Absence," by J. C. Goddard. "A Leave of Absence," by Jon—"I adore her!"
Narclase—"I idolize her!"
"Ha. then we are rivals!"
"Yes, but still friends!"
"Aye, friends till death!"
"Let us tell her."
They bell her.
"Let us die."
"Let us die."
They hav sit continues. six centimes' worth of charcoal

GARLAND WILL INTERPLETED. The Surplus Income Must Be Paid in Equal

Parts to the Children. A knot in the will of James A. Garland, who had been Vice-President of the First National Bank and active in the reorganization of Northern Pacific, was unravelled by Justice Giegerich of the Supreme Court yesterday. Mr. Garland left an estate exseeding \$2,500,000. He set aside separate

ceeding \$2,500,000. He set aside separate funds of \$500,000 for each of his children—James A. Garland, Charles T. Garland and Louise, wife of Robert Emmet. The children derect to have the income for life, with remainder to their issue.

The main difficulty in the will was over the provision, which after giving his widow an income of \$12,000 a year from the residuary estate, provided that the excess of income should accumulate and be added in equal parts to the residuary estate. It was conceded that this provision for the accumulation of income was unlawful, and the question was what should be done with this surplus income, which amounts to \$40,000 a year. Justice Giegerich decides that it must be divided into three parts and paid as income to the three children each year.

FATAL SALUTE AT ARLINGTON.

Corporal of Artillery Killed Through His Own Carelessness in Working Gun. WASHINGTON, May 31.-Because he failed o wine out the inside of the breechblock with a wet sponge William F. Tooley, a corporal of artillery, was instantly killed yesterday while on duty at one of the gups that was firing the salute at noon at Arlington. The

firing the salute at noon at Arlington. The breechblock was blown from its hinge and carried Tooley's mangled body with it back about twenty feet. If he had not been in its way it would probably have ploughed through the men, women and children just beyond where Tooley's body feil.

There were two guns being used, firing alternately forty seconds apart. When Tooley was killed the men at the other gun were kept firing it at twenty second intervals and showed excellent discipline. Tooley's comrades placed his body on the caisson and hurried it to the hospital at Fort Myer. He had died instantly, however, as his peck was broken by the sharp jerk of his head forward when the breech block struck his body. His home was in Pennsylvania, between Scranton and Wilkes-Barre. His body will be interred with military honors at Arlington to-day.

WASHINGTON TRACTION CO.'S LOSS. Conductor Makes 88.000 by Using Counter-

feit Tickets Printed in Scotland. WASHINGTON, May 31 -Samuel Ingley, the Washington Traction Company conductor, and his brother Frederick, who were arrested yesterday for counterfeiting tickets of the treet car company, were to-day arraigned in the police court and held for the Grand Jury. 'In default of \$5,000 bail each they

were committed to jail. Capt. Boardman of the Police Department to-day received a cablegram from the Chief of Police of Glasgow. Scatland, saying that the block from which the tickets were printed by the Numerical Printing Company of that city had been found and together with the company's correspondence with the Ingley brothers, would be held awaiting orders from the Westingston supporting. Heales said that brothers, would be held awaiting orders from the Washington authorities. He also said that the company had printed 240,000 tickets for the two men. Taking out the tickets found in Samuel Ingley's house near Hyattsville, Md., yesterday, this would indicate that the brothers made \$5,000 or \$0,000 at the expense of the company.

VANDERBILT'S APPEAL FILED Protest Against Inheritance Tax on Part of the W. H Vanderbilt Estate.

WASHINGTON, May 31 .- The appeal of William K., Frederick W. and George W. Vanderbilt, trustees of the estate of the late William H. Vanderbilt, from the decision of the New York Court of Appeals in favor of Bird S. Coler, Comptroller of New York city, affirming the assessment of the inheritance tax on certain portions of that estate, was filed in the Supreme Court of the United States to-day. The writ of error was granted by Justice Peckham, and the case will come up for argument next winter. The case is brought to the Supreme Court on two constitutional questions: First, the validity of taxing \$2,000,000 of Government bonds forming part of the estate, which by the law under which they were issued are exempt from Federal or State tax, and second, that the trust fund was created prior to the enactment of the Inheritance law by the State of New York, which appellants allege is an impairment of the obligation of contract between the State and the beneficiaries of the estate and therefore repugnant to the Constitution. ing the assessment of the inheritance tax

KRUPP ARMOR PLATE THAT FAILED.

WASHINGTON, May 31. - An examination of the Krupp armor plate, representing 300 tons of armor for the battleship Maine, which failed to fuifill the requirements in the official test at the Indian Head proving grounds on Wednesday, shows that the cracks in the plate existed prior to the test. The specifications permit another test, and if this is successful the Government will have the option of testing a third plate to deter-mine whether the group of armor represented comes up to the requirements. Should the second test prove unsuccessful the encomes up to the requirements. Should the second test prove unsuccessful the entire group of armor would be rejected. The official report has not been received at the Navy Department and decision as to whether there will be a second test will be reserved. until it has been received by the ordnance officials.

SENATOR PLATT AND THE CADETS. He Puts in a Word for Two in Disgrace, but

Is Told the Cases Are Closed. WASHINGTON, May 31. - Senator Platt of New York called at the White House to-day and had a conference with the President. Early in the day he had a long talk with Sec-Early in the day he had a long talk with Secretary Root at the War Department over the cases of ex-Cadet T. F. Teller and Cadet Harry Hawley, both of New York, the former having been dismissed from the Military Academy by the Secretary of War for completity in the demonstration against Supt. Mills, and the latter being suspended for two years for the same cause.

Mr. Root said that the cases of both young men were closed. Mr. Platt will return to New York to-merrow.

Is a Good Breakfast Necessary? Yes.

From the Medical Brist A good breakfast is the physical basis of a day's work. The American breakfast, regarded with much horror on the European continent, ras contributed largely to make the nation what it is to-day It enabled our forefathers to do an amount of work which it appals foreigners to contemplate

As a rule there is something wrong with the man. or with his habits, if he cannot cat a good breakfast. A man who works at high tension all through the morning hours without this substantial foundation working entirely upon his nerves. That means disordered nutrition, and sooner or later, bankruptcy and collapse.

If a man gets up in the morning with a bad taste and no inclination for food, it is because his system is full of waste and his circulation of obstructions. Let him make a radical change in his habits, and train his digestive organs to accommodate a nourishing morn-

Modesty the Distinguishing Feature of the Beston Financier.

From the National Magazine There are dozens of men in financial Boston, of exceptional caliber, who are never heard of outside of the immediate sphere of their influence. This is one way in which the inherent conservatism of your eraves a pabulum of conspicuousness. Men of modes mien but of far-reaching importance walk daily from their Back Bay homes to their offices and back again. and a stranger would be at a loss to single them out in the crowded streets from those upon whom the sunlight of fortune has shone less brightly

A Consequence of the Newport Divorce Fashion.

A Resolution Passed by the Rhode Island Conference of Congregational Churches.

Resolved. That a committee of three be appointed by this Conference to confer with such other bodies and influential individuals in Rhode Island as shall he willing to cooperate with us in presenting to the Legislature some practical and effective nature of reform in our marriage and divorce laws which shall free our State from the unenviable reputation which it has throughout the land, and which shall restore to our homes the purity and simplicity which they

JAYNE'S ALTERATIVE. - ACT